THE PENNSYLVANIA WILDERNESS.

Receatly, the Sunbury and Eric Railroad, running properly from Harrisburg to Eric, has been comeleted. As it passes through this region, we begin to know something about it. A journey to Kane, in McKean County, gives me some facts regarding a section as unknown to our people as Montana or

The western branch of the Susquehanna, running far between the spurs of the Alleghanies, has been the highway thither, while for many years it has borne on its waters logs and lumber bound for the known world. The lumbermen were a hardy race; In the valleys they raised a little grain, and for meat they depended much on vension, bear and speckled tront. Several new counties have been organized out of this region, and named Cameron, Elk, and Forest; but portions of it still are included in the counties of Potter, McKean, Clinton, Clarion, and Jefferson. It may be roughly estimated as one hundred miles long and sixty wide, and it contains the head-springs of the Susquehanna, the Allegany, and Genesee Rivers. Not a single important road passed through from the north, south, east or west: the county towns were insignificant hamlets, reached after days or weeks of travel. It required years for a new fashion to be introduced. The most important men were the lawyers, and a little learning made a lawyer. Almost always, a lawyer was a special agent for non-resident land owners: he had a good salary: his duty was limited to preventing the land from being stripped of timber, to use what influence he could to discourage settlement and improvement, for taxation would follow, and either to get elected to the legislature or to attend as a lobby member and see that no laws were passed to develop the resources of this

A large part of the land is owned by capitalists in New-York and Philadelphia, but perhaps the heaviest owners are well known banking-houses in Europe, and their possessions include millions of acres. The Litle originally was in the Holland Land Company, and these foreign proprietors now properly represent that organization. The leading idea has been that some day this land would be valuab'e, and that there could be no safer or more profitable investment. Coal and Iron were known to exist, and there might be other minerals. Still, here and there small tracts of a few nousand acres each were held by persons of limited means: sometimes they sold their land, sometimes the sheriff sold it for them, and a few settlers gained a foothold. After the railroad reached Williamsport, there was some activity, and a few new settlers went up the Susquehanna with goods and their families in canoes, while one of their number drove a yoke of exen along the valley. When the river became too shallow to be navigated, the canoe was abandoned, a sled was constructed, regardless as to whether the ground was bare or covered with snow, and they pushed on through the wilderness to the waters of the Allegany, and selected locations where the railroad was to come. But they had to wait many years: some did not live to see their hopes realized: their children seldom went to meeting, never to school, and all looked back with sad hearts to the land they had left behind. I was told of one man who had lived in a valley fifteen years waiting for the railroad; when It did come, he improved the first good chance to sell out and return to his native place to educate his chil-

In passing through this country, I saw many signs of recent improvement. There are good saw-mills, and at least one first-class tannery newly put in operation, with a fine prospect, for bank is plentiful, and several valuable coal-mines are shipping large quantities of coal. Beyond Saint Mary's is a mine of cannel coal, so named from "candle," as it was used by the miners in England instead of candles. I saw it burning in a grate, and it left a residuum similar to the ashes of hard wood. Perhaps this is the only coal of the kind in our country, unless it be in the Breckinridge mines of Kentucky.

I was told that the soil in the narrow valleys is inplined to leach: that for this reason grass does not do in well; but that on the mountain levels it is retentive, of fine quality, and excellent for grass, oats, potatoes, and perhaps other crops; but lumbermen pay little attention to farming. From many sources, I learned that the amount of level flat land is considerable, and that, if the saw timber has been cut off, it can be bought very cheap.

It is a recent discovery that an acre of good grass land is worth any acre of choice plow land. More than this: the grass land is destined to increase in value, because the climate in which it is natural b limited to a few degrees of latitude. Philadelphia does not lie within it, nor any place south of it, anless sufficiently elevated to make a climate corresponding to a higher degree of latitude.

On the continent of North America, there are more segrees of latitude in which the climate is suited to figs, oranges, lemons, cotton, and sugar-cane, than lo grass. Now, while dairy products are limited to a belt not exceeding three hundred miles wide, and a part of which must always be devoted to other crops, the importance of developing all our grass land is apparent. The increased demand for butter and cheese, wing to the increase of our population, and the great profits arising from this source, make a grass farm of especial value. It is of no consequence that pastures shall be level; still, the land to be mown should not be too rough. It is a well known fact that the grass of mountain regions is more nutritious than that in the low lands.

Now, this Pennsylvania wilderness is surrounded on every side by the most fruitful regions in the world. On the East are the famous wheat and clover regions; on the South the counties of Centre and Indiana; on the West the great dairy and fruit regions of Ohio; and on the North by Chantauqua, Cattaraurus, and Alleghany Counties, where the farms are as | present Spring and Summer. Backward weather has valuable as in any part of the world. Some 20 or 30 years ago, these western counties were lightly esleemed, for the reason that they were so frosty, and the Winters were so long, and this and that. Perkaps it has been discovered that in countries where sattle have to be foddered seven months in the year grass enough grows to feed them, and that where the Winters are mild the Summers are so hot the grass will not grow at all. Boston folks are very particular, and if any people know how to pick out things good to eat, they do. The very best beef in their market comes from the State of Maine.

Iunumerable streams of cold, pure water come down through the bills: on the upland levels springs are frequent, and in the small rivulets trout are abundant. Snow falls early and remains all Winter, and, when at melts in April, the ground is unfrozen. Hence, here is a region supposed similar to Labrador, but in the heart of all that is fruitful and choice in this happy land, where Winter stiffens the soil less than it does at Nashville, where verbenas, tender roses, dahlias, and other flower bulbs and delicate shrubbery, as well as vines, need no more protection from the frost than they would at Natchez or Vicksburg. For health, these localities can hardly be surpassed.

Now that a railroad penetrates them, they will be valued as Summer resorts. Pure air and water will work all the wonders said to be wrought by sulphurous and earbonic acid gas springs.

Within twenty years, progress in every branch of mechanics and agriculture has been so great that loralities once considered of little value are now taking a respectable, some a first, rank. Not only is it possible now, but it is easy, to develop regions which In the last generation, presented obstacles too great for mortal men to overcome. And then, when the development is made, advantages which no one suspected are presented.

Of course, the country I am speaking of is rough. One first passing through will think farming impossible. But there are places more or less remote from stations, and perhaps difficult to reach, where good farms can be made. Many are known only to the

Lanters or to the lumberman.

Among these, I came across one locality where hundreds of farms can be made all adjoining each other : and the whole tract is so level that a good trotting road can be made from one end to another, Spice

tions of land can be had to suit one's ideas, and the owner is anxious for settlers who love our country, who will build up society, and whose taste favors the useful combined with the beautiful. To the proper men, the terms will be extremely favorable.

The railroad runs through this land. The timber is The greater part is a succession of sugar maple groves. I was reminded of some townships on the Ohio Western Reserve as I saw them in an early day. But I must reserve a further description for

FINE ARTS.

England, Belgium, Sweden, Austria, and Italy have all sent, or are to send, to the French Exhibition specimens of the work of their early decorative artists. Bayaria has excused herself from contributing similar productions, because she herself opens a retrospective exhibition this year at Munich. Jacque-Raymond Brasenssat, a distinguished French painter of animals, born at Bourdeaux, August 30, 1804, died at Paris on the 28th of February. We know of but one picture by Brascassat in this country. His works are scarce and dear.

Mr. Albert Gaudry states in a report addressed to the French Academy, that there has been discovered in the aute-diluvian strata of the basin of the Seine, at

forecelle, a stone carved by the hand of man, among bones of the hippopetamus and the elephant.

A first-proof of an engraving by Rembrandt—
"Christ Healing the Sick," known to collectors as the "Hundred Plorin Piece," which name was given to it because, while Rembrandt was yet alive, it was cold for that are engaging for the time—has recently sold for that sum, enormous for the time—has recently been sold in England to a Mr. Palmer for 29,500 francs. Mr. Palmer, who already possesses two second-proofs of the same etching, one on India paper, and the other on white paper, competed successfully for the third with a wealthy French amateur. Baron Henry Leys will send to the Belgian Exhibi-

third with a wealthy French amateur.

Baron Henry Leys will send to the Belgian Exhibition of Pictures a number of his best works; among them the reproduction in oil of his frescoes in the Hotel de Ville, Brussels. Beside these, he will send his "Founding the Order of the Golden Fleece," and "Publication of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes," which were among the chief attractions of the Ficture Gallery of the London Exhibition of 1862.

The frescoes of Luini, which were recently bought by the French Government for the Louvre, were scized by the Italian Government in virtue of a wise law which ferbids the removal of important works of art from Italy, of whose national treasures they make so important a part. But the embargo has been removed, and the frescoes are in Paris.

The bust of Victor Cousin intended for the French Academy is being made by Mr. Munro, an English sculptor, who, at the request of M. Merimée, took a cast of Cousin's face after death.

Somebody, writing in the City of France, says that Mr. Peabody has given the City of Massachusetts a sum of 2,759,000 francs to found and support a museum of archeology and ethnography.

Mr. Edward Gollowski is making a bust of "Artemus Ward" from casts taken after death.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The following additional list of articles sent by Americans to the Exposition is furnished by J. C. Derby THIRD GROUP-FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS USED IN

THIRD GROUP—FURNITURE AND OTHER OBJECTS USED IN DWELLINGS.

Advisory Committee.—Mr. Richard M. Hunt, Chairman. Messrs. James H. Bowen, A. M. Cozzens, J. C. Bancroft Davis, L. Marcotte, Robt. S. Chilton, Edward Gottheil, Thomas Faye, D. J. Magnin, Samuel Sinelair, A. Motton, Prof. Thes. Egleston, Jr., Messrs. J. S. Bedfield, Geo. D. Simmons, H. D. J. Pratt, J. M. Usher, James O'Connor, James Archer, A. Barbey, Frederick Hess.

Herring & Co., New-York, one patent fire-proof safe, counting house style: one patent bankers safe, with the undriliable Franklinite iron, and patent combination bank-lock; one parlor safe.

Phelan & Collender, New-York, one American standard billhard table.

billiard table. English & Merrick, New-Haven, Conn., furniture, em-Stephen Ustick, Philadelphia, Pa., improved water

scepacit Castes, Carton, Wis., one wood mosaic inlaid center table, mosaic inlaid table top.
S. T. Eacon, Boston, Mass., Heywood's revolving rocking office chair, parlor rocking chair.
John Shaster, Brooklyn, N. Y., one California marble
maniel, one Tennessee marble manitel, one American
statuary marble maniel.
Charles F. Pease, Boston, Mass., one spring-balance curtain fixture.
Anton Schwitter, New-York, all kinds of glassware for

H. P. Gengembre, Pittsburgh, Pa., assortment of pressed glassware.

Wm. Boch, Newtown, N. Y., China and porcelain ware.

G. M. Ramsay, M. D., New-York, air-tight jars, glass and stoneware, for preserving purposes.

Wm. H. Townsend, New-York, American oil cloth.

Geo. W. Chipman & Co., New-York, carpet limms.

Christy, Constant & Co., New-York, paper hangings.

J. R. Bigelow, Boston, Mass., paper hangings.

Howell & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., paper hangings.

J. R. Bigelow, Boston, Mass., paper hangings.

Howell & Bros., Philadelphia, Pa., paper hangings.

J. R. Bigelow, Boston, Mass., paper hangings.

Handles, New-York, saliver work in sterling silver, consisting of tea sets, coffee sets, pitchers, gobiets, bowls, hall lamps, brackets, lamps and lamp-stands, work cases, statuettes, and ornaments of cast-fron, bronzed by a new process under letters patent.

a new process under letters patent.

Stanislaus Fournier, New-Orleans, Ls., a regulating clock, embodying a new system of striking work; one elock of smalar dimensions; two electric striking works; one tell-tale clock, and one pair of tell tales (Controle-

Stevens, Secretary, New-Haven, Conn., Work Julius Ives & Co., New York, a new and improved article of lamps for keroseme or refined petroleum, made n lunging brækets and table lamps.

Thos. T. Markland, jr., Philadelphia, Pa., patent coal

uttle.
Andrew O'Neill, Portsmouth, Ohio, sheet-metal stove John U. Mueller, Detroit, Mich., radiating stove

andles. Oliver W. Rogers, Boston, Mass., Wilson's electric gashter. Pratt & Wentworth, Peerless cooking stoves and uten-

Pratt & Wentworth, Pecticss cooking stowers and articles, large and small parlor stoves, and parlor grates.
David G. Haskins, Cambridge, Mass., gas-furnace.
F. S. Pease, Buffalo, N. Y., Pease's Air-Light.
R. & Y. A. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa., transparent and dict-soaps and perfumery.
Mrs. E. W. Smith, West Midford, Mass., wax-work, fruits, wers, and vegetables. nnie de Elvira Bloodgood, New-York, Wax fiewers and aves. Kaldenberg & Son, New-York, genuine meerschaum

pes. Caroline Hauxhurst, Rahway, N. J., a cross entwined leten leaves (or phantoms) obtained from plants s of this country. and trees of this country.

Jules Lachraume, New York, rustic work, comprising baskets, stands; and brackets.

MISSOURI.

FREE STATE IMMIGRATION-STATE CREDIT QUESTION -THE TEST-OATH.

From Our Special Correspondent.

There is already abundant evidence of the incoming of an immense tide of immigration during the retarded the comme of many emigrants thus far. Not purchases of large tracts of land in various parts of the State, and contracts for new buildings in towns shd claewhere, indicate the way the tide is running. The exodus of the old-fashioned pro-Slavery planters from the centra counties has about come to an end, and those remaining will stand a chance of being Christianized and civilized by their more literal neighbors from the Northern and Middle States. The new comers are probably nine-tenths Republican Radicals, and are sure to count in overwhelm-ing numbers on the right side in all future elections in

s State. The Board of Trade of this city held a meeting at their oms. Saturday night, to memorialize Secretary McContons to hasten the payment of the \$6,000,000 found due be Commissioners appointed to audit the claims of Muri for war expenses. The memorial is based on the athat the money is greatly needed to place the final condition of the State upon a new basis. There deed much chagrin felt here that Missouri bonds with the state upon a new basis. eral years' accrued interest, payment of which is eady guaranteed for the 1st of July, are not already ave par. In fact, the heavy taxes paid by the people ring the last three years should have given Missouri ances a much healther aspect than the price of bonds uld seem to show in Wallst.

ould seem to show in Wall-st.

A judge in Carroll County is inviting the same sort of catment awarded to Judge Moody in this county. He is dismissed all the cases for violation of the Test oath om his clocket, and entered as a reason for such action, nat the United States Supreme Court has decided the did oath null and void. There is no doubt of the effect the decision as to lawyers and preachers, but beyond int, this decision does not go. There is, however, much eccesity either for a new case or a supplementary opina by the court, touching the reference of the first desion to voters.

THE ROTTS AND SCHOFIELD INTERVIEW. We have received the following statement in refutation of the account of an interview between Gen. Schofield and the Hon. John M. Botts, which appeared in the Richmond correspondence of The New-York Herald on Tuesday, March 26: To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Reading in The Heraid of the 36th ult., under the head of "Correspondence of The Heraid," a statement in regard to an alleged interview between Gen. Schoffeld and the Hon. John Minor Botts in Richmond, and regarding it as false in every particular, I wrote to Mr. Botts to ascertain from him the true state of the case, and in reply he says. "A more mendacious production from beginning to end never issued from the pen of man." In reference to the interview he writes, "I was specially invited by letter to call on Gen. Schoffeld before I left the city, as he wented—so the note of invitation was worded—to confer with me on many points of great interest to the State. I never had a more satisfactory or pleasant interview with any gentlemm in my life." During the discussion of the question of the reconstruction of the State Mr. Botts says that "there woo no one point mentaled in which there was not whereig concurrence of victor." Very tespectfully yours.

PRUITS FROM FLORIDA.

ADDRESS BEFORE THE FARMERS' CLUB BY SOLON I have placed upon the table a few specimens of Florida oranges and lemons, which I gathered at St. Augustine, a few days since. Not that such fruits are any rarity to the members of this Club, but that their factors are any rarity to the members of this Club, but that their abition will serve as an introduction to a few out my recent visit to a climate that will produc uit as this, yet does not in sufficient quantities to supplie home demand. You never see Florida oranges an the home demand. You never see Florida oranges and lemons in this city, unless brought like these in some traveler's trunk. Yet I saw orange trees, which had produced, so I was assured, from 2,000 to 7,000 oranges per year. I am sure that the quality is fully equal to those of any region of the world. It is true, the tree are sometimes killed by frost. That was the case in 1845. The new trees, planted after that, were sciously affected for the relayers with the scale insect (occurs hisperidum). produced, so I was assured, from 2000 to 7,000 orange, per year, I am sures that the quality is fully equal to those of any region of the world. It is true, the trees are sometimes killed by frost. That was the case in 1825. The new trees, planted after that, were seriously affected for 10 or 15 years with the scale insect (coccas hisperidum), but that of late has not been troublesome, but indolence has, so that there are but few orange orehards in Florida. At St. Augustine we are told that large tracts of land, now lying idle, and growing up to brush and briars, were counted by the million, and carge after cargo shipp from heigh the case now. For oranges are so scarce here that they cannot be obtained in quantity one care there that they cannot be obtained in quantity one care the end of the demand of visitors. Such a few could sell readily, while I was there, at eight in the vicinity of St. Augustine, is upon the place of dire, indexen, which has an area of 20 acres, the place of dire, indexen, which has an area of 20 acres, the year part of which is planted, but freeze part of the country o

RELIGIOUS.

An \$80,000 church is projected at Auburn, N. Y. Friday, April 19, is appointed for Fast Day in Ver-The Presbytery of Brooklyn will meet on Wednes-

The Aratty inst.

The Anaty-st. Church has purchased St. Timothy's Church in Fifty-fourth-st.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Mattituck on the 16th, at 2 p. m.

The Presbytery of Newark will hold a stated meeting at Paterson on the 16th inst. The Classon Avenue Presbyterian [Church] has een lately formed in Brooklyn.

The First Baptist Church, Broome-st., has the pro-

The funeral of Miss Elizabeth Wise, aged 94, and a member of the Methodist Church for 82 years, was lately attended in Baltimore.

Dr. Cobleigh, who has edited The Zion's Herald it Boston for three and a half years, has resigned, and is ucceeded by the Rev. Gilbert Haven.

The Rev. C. I. Shepherd having accepted a call from the Reformed Dutch Church at Newtown, Long Island, will be installed on Sunday next.

The new Catholic Cathedral in this City will be 206 eet in length. One to be built in St. Louis will be 400 feet ong, and the largest church edifice in the country. wealthy gentleman of Springfield, Mass., did a deed at the recent rental of the pews of the church, tying all the gallery seats, which he proposes to

buying all the gallery seats, which he proposes to ake free to all.

It is said that while the Catholics have only of the 307 churches in this City, yet their church indance is nearly as large as that of all the other desimations combined.

The Rev. Z. S. Barstow, D. D., of Keene, the Rev. Wm. L. Gaylor of Fitzwilliam, the Rev. Wm. Clark of Amherst, and the Rev. C. W. Wallace, D. D., of Manchester, are among the members elect of the next New-Hampshire Legislature. The following Methodist Conferences begin their

annual sessions on Wednesday next: Eastern German, Bishop Simpson presiding, at Newark, N. J.; North Indi-ana, Bishop Ames, at Anderson; New-Hampshire, Bishop Kingsley, at Manchester.

A Union Prayer Meeting for Children and Young People has been established in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Brooklyn, and is held every Saturday afternoon, at 10 clock. The rooms are in Fulton-ave., corner of Gallatin place.

The Rev. Cornelius E. Swope of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, has received a call to be assistant minister in charge of Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-sixth-st. to supply the vacancy occasioned by the recent election of the Rev. Dr. Neeley to the Bishopric of Maine.

A special meeting of the Board of the Baptist Con-

A special meeting of the Enshopte of Manie.

A special meeting of the Board of the Baptist Convention of the State of New-York will meet at No. 39
Park-rew on Wednesday next. The meeting is called to
discuss questions deemed vital to the interests of the Baptist denomination in this State, and an effort is to be made
to reëvangelize the State.

The Hon. Robert Dale Owen addressed the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, yesterday morning. Subject: "Illustrations of Spiritualism." He selected a number of demonstrable cases of spirit powers, medium manifestations, &c. These were intended to prove the truth of spiritualism.

The address of The Object.

prove the truth of spiritualism.

The editor of The Christian Almanae for 1867 has compiled the following statistics of the Episcopal Church in the United States: Dioceses, 3; bishops, 4; priests and deacons, 2,305; ordinations: deacons, 18; priests, 86; candidates for holy orders, 26; churches consecrated, 38; communicants, 161,23; Sunday-school teachers, 17,570; scholars, 157,813; contributions, 83,051,669 64. The Worth-st. (or Fifth Ward) Methodist Mission

The Worth-st, for Fifth Ward) Methodist Mission is soon to be removed to rink 10 at 1, where a chapel will be opened about the 1st of May. The ficthodist mission work in this city, from the 1st of last May, is thus summing to a families visited, more than 10,000; pages of tracts distributed, 20,000; sermons preached, 280; prayer meetings held, 290; class meetings, 200; sessions of sunday. Schools, more than 400; funerals attended, 40; persons baptized, 50.

A man month, fair, for the landing of the constant of the consta

schools, more than wy taken accepts of persons baptized, 50.

A mammoth fair for the benefit of the Catholic Protectory at Westchester is projected, and a temporary building is to be erected at the northerly end of Union-square for its accommodation. It will be 20 feet long, 60 feet wide, and have at each end a wing extending southwardly 50 feet. The space inside will be divided into some thirty compartments, including a kitchen, refreshment saloon, &c. It is intended to have the building ready for occupation by May 1.

The following figures will show the strength of the two proposed Episcopal Dioceses of Western New-

The following ligures will show the strength of the two proposed Episcopal Dioceses of Western New-York: Buffalo Diocese—Population, 767,772; area, 11,445 square miles; self-supporting parishes, 39; missions, 31; total parishes and missions 64; clergymen, 80; church buildings, 71; rectories, 35; communicants, 7,642; contributions in 1865 and 1886, \$63,857 92. Utica Diocese—Population, 697,609; area, 11,60 square miles; self-supporting parishes, 31; missions, 6; total parishes and missions, 97; clergymen, 77; church buildings, 87; rectories, 33; communicants, 7,313; consibutions in 1865 and 1896, \$139,538 27.

There is garage the area of the control of the co

There is generally expressed regret at the resignation of the presidency of Brown University by Dr. Sears, in consequence of his acceptance of thechairmanship of the Peabody Trustees. An exchange says: "No higher tribute, therefore, can be paid to Dr. lears than to say that the college has advanced in his hands; that its course of study has been improved its resources greatly enlarged, and its reputation extended. It has been brought into closer sympathy with the denomination, and into greater favor with the people at large; and was never, in its entire history, in a nore prosperous condition than at the present moment. In the face of many and perplexing difficulties he has idministered the college in the spirit of the charter; has pained the generous cooperation of many who had never before been interested in its affairs, and has awakend an honorable pride in its prosperity among the citizers of Providence and of Rhode Island." There is generally expressed regret at the resigna-

A man and his wife named Blow were sentenced at A man and his wife named Blow wee sentenced at the Lincoln assizes, in March, to 15 yearspenal servitude for cansing the death of an illegitimate laughter of the woman's by abuse and starvation. The san used to put the child up the chimney while the fire was burning, and to tie it into its chair with small cords which cut through the flesh of the thighs down to the bone. The girl was three years old, but so wasted by starvation that she weighed only 13 pounds. Child torture has been especially rife recently in England. A labore, mamed James Thorne, has just been sentenced at Taunon to 20 years penal servitude for inflicting horrible aus probably fatal wounds upon his daughter with a red-ho-poker. William Foot, in London, used the same implement to punish his little boy, 12 years of age, because the scile did not boil. He thrust the hot from not the child's moth, and kicked him in the eye, but as the boy survived he locture, the sentence was vally is magain appropriation. sentence was only to mouths imprisonmet.

CIVIL COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE-APRIL 8

Before Commissioner WHITE. THE PRUSSIAN EXTRADITION CASE. In re. the Extradition of Philipp Hearles.

In this case, previously reported, Mr. Lapaugh, counsel for the Prussian Government, put in various pasers in evidence with the view of showing the guilt of Henrich. The further hearing was adjourned to this afternoon, at three clock, when counsel for the Russian Government will put in further documentary evidence.

COURT OF APPEALS -APRIL 8. POWERS OF THE CITY JUDGE.

Louisa Nash agt. The People, &c.

Louisa Nash was arrested and committed by a Police Justice of the City of New-York on a charge of larceny. The City Judge of the City of New-York allowed a writ of habeas corpus, upon which she was discharged, on the ground that the commitment was defective on its face. The General Term of the Supreme Court in the First District reversed this decision on certiforari, on the ground that the City Judge of the City of New-York is not authorized to issue a habeas corpus. From the judgment entered on this decision the present appeal is taken.

The sole question in this case is as to the power of the City Judge to issue writs of habeas corpus during vacation, and this again turns on the question what was meant by the words of the act creating the office of City Judge, "all judicial powers vested by law in the Recorder of the City of New-York are conferred on such City Judge, and such City Judge shall, concurrently with said Recorder, perform and discharge all judicial duties imposed on such Recorder."

On the one hand it is contended that the Recorder had the powers of a Supreme Court Commissioner before the Constitution of 1847, and that judicial powers include all

On the one hand it is contended that the Recorder had the powers of a Supreme Court Commissioner before the Constitution of 1847, and that judicial powers include all ministerial powers only to be exercised by a judge as part of his official function. On the other hand, it is argued that the Constitution of 1847, in abolishing the office of Supreme Court Commissioner, took away the power from the Recorder conferred in that capacity solely, and that the phrase "judicial duties" was clearly intended to distinguish between those ministerial ones which the Recorder had exercised under the ancient charters, from the more strictly judicial duties.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr. Gerry for plaintiff in error; Mr. A. O. Hall for the people.

LAW OF RAILROADS-WHAT IS NEGLIGENCE IN A

Mr. Gerry for plaintiff in error; Mr. A. O. Hall for the people.

LAW OF RAILROADS—WHAT IS NEGLIGENCE IN A CHILD.!

Heavy Drew by Geardian agt. The Sixth-ave. Reliread Co.

In the month of January, 1857, Henry Drew, the plaintiff, then about eight years of age, being on his way to school in the Sixth-ave. when near the corner of Twenty-eighth-st., was injured by being run over by one of defendants cars, so that a portion of one foot had to be amputated. Plaintiff's proof showed that while the car was in motion, the boy was beckened to by the brake-man on the front platform, the boy having first beek-oned to the driver to stop; there was snow on the ground, a hillock or ridge between the boy and ear; that the car being still in motion, the man at the brake seized the plaintiff by his overcoat, and endeavored to lift him on to the front platform, but finding him too heavy, let him fall, and his foot went under the wheel.

The textimony of Hogan, the brakeman, for the defense, tended to show that he saw the boy running toward the ear, coming close as if to get on; that he put out his hand to warn him off, as he thought he was going to get on the front platform, which was against the rules; that he put on the brake, and as he saw the boy try to got on, and saw there was danger, he put out his hands to try and eatch him, but failed to do so; that if he had caught the boy, he would have fallen off himself, and is sure he did not touch the boy, and that he could not hold on to the brake with one hand, and reach out to catch the boy. He defendants' counsel that the act of Hogan was not one for which the defendants are liable, because not in the line of their duty or employment. It seems to ne, however, that the servants of the Company on the car are in the line of their duty or employment. It seems to ne, however, in the the servants of the Company on the car are in the line of their duty or employment. The seems to ne, however, that the servants of the Company on the car are in the line of their duty or employment. Th

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-APRIL 8.—Before Before Chief Justice Robertson. THE MARETZEK LIBEL SUITS-CHALLENGE OF JURORS IN CIVIL SUITS-IMPORTANT PRACTICE CASE.

Mar Maretzek agt Canlawell & Whitser.

This was a motion for a new trial in the libel suit of Mr. Maretzek against the proprietors of The Sunday forcary, in which he recovered a verdict for \$1,000. One of the grounds on which the motion was based was that he jury had been improperly selected. The Court has ranted the motion, Chief-Justice Robertson delivering he following opinion:

If the case on which this motion was heard be correct,

If the case on which this motion was heard be correct, there was a fatal error committed on the former trial. A juror (Meyer) after a challenge to him by the counsel for the defendants had been withdrawn, was challonged by the plaintiff's counsel for principal cause, which chalenge was tried by the Court. The juror having stated that "he was opposed to theartreat representations," the paintiff's counsel claimed that he was incompetent, and requested the Court to exclude said juror, to which counsel for the defendants objected. The Court excluded said juror, and another was impanneled in his stead, to which decision and sourse the counsel for the defendant excepted.

decision and sourse the counsel for the december.

Such an opinion entertained by the juror did not show either such relations to the parties on such bias and incompetency, on account of fixed opinion, "as amounted," in law, to a conclusion upon the matters in issue in this case, and was therefore only a ground of challenge to the favor (Jay, on challenges). There must, therefore, be a new trial on the case, with costs to ablied the event.

Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt for plaintiff: A. O. Hall for defendant.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CALENDAIS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

104—Lee sgt. Decker.
105—Drew agt. Sixth ave. R. R. Co.
110—Beston Carpet Co. agt. Journess.
110—Beston Carpet Co. agt. Journess.
112—Whillips agt. Wooster.
113—Wood agt. Fleet.
113—Steward agt. Kellrtas.
115—Steward agt. Kellrtas.
116—Steward agt. Kellrtas.
117—Footbase Control of the Control of t - Chillips agt. Wooster.

- Wood agt. Firet.

- Wood agt. Firet.

- Co. of Brooklyn agt. Board 119

- Stewart agt. Kellreas.

- G. Assessor's Brooklyn.

- SUPREME COURT—GENERAL.

- TRAN—Reumerated Motions.

- Wills act. Learner.

- Charles agt. Ackerman.

Tenn-Heumerated Motions.
46—Obnstead agt Ackerman.
47—The Mechanics and Traders'
Bank agt, Dakin.
48—Goodkinf agt Oechaler.
49—Sturgis agt. Hensiricks et al.
20—Gray agt. Woodcock.
51—Hall agt. Hall.
3-Van Schalck agt. The Thirdave. Railway Company.
20—Stering agt Jandon.
21—Texido agt. The Second ave.
Railwad Co.
54—Secott agt. Dunscomb.
56—Simpkins agt. Low.
57—Otter agt. The Brevaort Petroloum Co. SUPRIME COURT-GRAMAL

23-Kills agt. Leisner.

34-Jandon agt. Moore.

35-Fairchild et al. agt. The Liverpool and London Fire' and
Life Insurance Company.

26-Kallie agt. Richmond.

27-Rerlin agt. Blashfield.

29-White agt. Cortis.

40-Londrin agt. He Jersey City
Fire Insurance Company.

41-Taber agt. Le Fevr.

42-Baldwin agt. Gregory.

43-White agt. Williams.

44-Jones agt. Williams. 41-Jones agt. Smith. 45-Withers agt. The New Jersey Strambost Company.

Steamboat Company. SUPREME COURT-CIRC TT.-PART I-MASON, J. 207-Lyon agt. The Third-ave. R. 213-Taylor agt. Moore. R. Co. 275-Steef agt. History. 275-Steef agt. History. 275-Steef agt. History. 275-White agt. Tyod. Sherif. 275-White agt. Decision. 15a. Co. 275-Steef agt. History. 275-Howe agt. Decision. 275-Moore agt. Long Island R.R. 255.— Mirecy act, Linnau.
256.— Waring Agt. The Hofman Pire
Ins. Co.
245.—Rossethal agt. Lyuch.
1443.—Kuhsle agt. Leary.
247.—Smolder agt. Lyuch. Shejiff.
763.—Lawton agt. Bylandt.
1171.—De Ford agt. Dodd.
1105.—O'Brien agt. Cerf.
1139.—Mylert agt. Bare.
PART II.— 1001—1000xi agt. Huglies.
2025—Gifficide agt. Huglies.
2035—Vlereck, fr., agt. The Thirdaye. R. R. Co.
619—Shepard agt. The American
Bank Note Co.
703—Pierce agt. Pike.

1055 Mylert agt. Bare.

PART II—Davis, J.

1060—Paion agt. Butterfield.

1508—Osgos
1540—Cochi
1520—Overlin agt. Kelly, Sheriff.

1600—Bred agt. Pacific Mutual Ins. DAVIS, J.

1508—Osgood agt Rish.

1549—Cochran agt. Diusnore.

1644—Riggs ag. Merer.

1644—Riggs ag. Merer.

1644—Kuster agt. Rapp.

1646—Kuster agt. Rapp.

1666—Sort agt. Leatral R. R. of

Georgia and Banking Co.

204—Otta agt. Leats.

1564—Greckenheimer agt. Stewart. Co. 1165 Fairchild agt, Graham. The Florence Sewing Mach. 1036-The Figure Sewing Mach Co. agt Scots 1620-Taylor agt Hartis 1624-Butterworth agt Blisa 132-Barnard agt Campbell SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL 1584 - Greckenheimer agt. Siewart. 1610 - Blank agt. Westcoti.

SEN-CLERKE J. Demorrers. 6-Camp sgt. Norton. 14 agt. Douglas.
7-Nelson agt. Douglas. 144—Work agt. Ellis.
145—Same agt. Same.
120—Kinsey agt. Morange.
131—Dunfon agt. Pecare.
131—Peugnet agt. Phelps.
136—Oberler agt. Of Prisp.
166—Davies agt. Dollner.
166—Barnan agt. Parish.
167—Kelly, Sheriff, agt. Howland.
167—Kelly, Sheriff, agt. Howland.
167—Kelly, Sheriff, agt. Howland.
168—Barnan agt. Clitteners' Fire Januarance Colupnay.
119—Pick agt. Felt.
126—Abarnan agt. Clitteners' Fire Januarance Colupnay.
119—Pick agt. Felt.
126—Abarnan agt. Clitteners' Fire Januarance Colupnay.
127—Marmony agt. Chiaman.
128—Paterson agt. The Virg. & Team. R. Co.
129—Paterson agt. The Manhattan
Pire Jus. Co.
131—Harmony agt. Chiaman.
244—Williams agt. Brewster Minin.
Co.
132—Sarka agt. Lowenstein.
136—Paterson agt. The Manhattan
Pire Jus. Co.
137—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1273—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1273—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1274—Sachott agt. Girnen.
1273—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1274—Sachott agt. Girnen.
1274—Various agt. Ensker.
1275—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1275—Sachott agt. Girnen.
1275—Prescott agt. Frederick.
1276—Prescott agt. Frede 144-Work agt. Eillis. 143-Same agt. Same. 120-Kinsey agt. Morange. 131-Dunton agt. Pecare. 134-Pengnet agt. Pholos. 176-Palner agt. O Brien. 164-Daries agt. Dollner. 170-The Shaler & Hall Quarry Co.

223—Nixon sgt. Moody.

2225—Bele agt. Boiz.

2225—Bele agt. Boiz.

2225—Bele agt. Boiz.

2226—Bele agt. Boiz.

2226—Bele agt. Boiz.

2226—Bele agt. Boiz.

2226—Bele agt. The People's Fire Ins. Co.

22126—Bele agt. McCornack.

2226—Mittheck agt. Mayward.

2236—Mittheck agt. Mayward.

2236—Mittheck agt. The Humboldt Pire Ins. Co.

2216—Berce agt. The Humboldt Pire Ins. Co.

2216—Berce agt. The Fulton Fire Ins. Co.

2226—Veilman agt. Heenstl.

2326—Veilman agt. Heenstl.

2326—Veilman agt. Inserted.

20th Goldberger agt. Leavy. 679 Perine agt. The Cam. and Am. R. 196 McTerney agt. Murphy, &c. 1880 Winston agt. Anderson. Daty, J.
103-Witney agt. Deland.
204-Bisglam agt. Mann.
203-Frank agt. Gutmeiler.
107-Curtis agt. Russey.
108-Hart agt. Hart.
209-Goetting agt. Schnutz 1023-Moneuse agt. Monen

700 Gaetting agt. Schmitz. 711 - Quacken ress agt. Hawken

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

and selling at 1364, under reports of European troubles. Government stocks were not materially affected

by the European news, and sold at 107; for the new issue of 1865. In State stocks and railway mortgages little done. Bank shares were steady. Railway shares opened with considerable firmness, but soon broke down and closed lower and weak. Operators are fast losing confidence in railway shares, and buyers are decreasing steadily. The chief purchases at present are to cover short contracts, a process not calculated to permanently sustain values. The Eric earnings for March are reported, and show \$50,000 gain, but in the face of this statement there is a renewed disposition to sell the stock on the forthcoming annual report. This discount will show that the preferred stock is not a great purchase at the present price of the common shares, and that the latter are only worth their value as a football for speculation, like Cumberland Coul, Canton, etc., etc. The last quotations are as follows, with a disposition to sell: New-York Central, 100@1001; Erie, 551 @551; Reading, 100; @100]; Michigan Southern, 69; @69; Illinois Central, 1111-21111; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 71 2711; North-Western, 33 233; do. Preferred, 612611; Rock Island, 8712877; Fort Wayne, 912911.

mercial paper no change. The bank statement is not encouraging to borrowers, and shows that the banks are in a position that demands prudent management. Many of these institutions have heard of numerous 'extensions by their neighbors," but are themselves unhurt. Western financial letters report a "tight money market," and quote rates of interest so high that there can be no immediate large remittances to this point.

The following shows the condition of the New-York City banks this week and last:

Total \$217,635,842 Total \$67,160,588 Decrease of surplus in the week Of actual money reserves the banks have not more than 13 per cent.

than 13 per cent.

Table of the Loans, Specie, Circulation, Deposits, and Legal Tenders in the Banks of the City of New York, for the week ending saturday, April 6, 1867.

Average Average Average Average Samuel S 257,110 2,301,110 299,945 155,060 3,479,533 462,100 786,716 5,47,963 415,746 5,944,965 6,044,962 6, 63,432 290,000 4,151,769 1,4 65,544 5,944,965 6,044,962 6, 63,432 290,000 4,151,769 1,4 67,962 462,007 2,849,969 69, 13,801 141,724 1,625,635 429, 7,992 858,750 3,882,225 1,741, 697 12,004 1,828,754 439, 497 379,357 1,945,015 42,27, 77 280,200 1,514,507 399,368 49 379,357 1,945,015 399,369, 195,568 1,944,000 399,000 2,212,963 4,729,164 5,754,143 133,583 1,224,194 5,754,143 133,583 1,224,194 5,754,143 133,583 1,224,194 5,754,143 135,288 1,751,688 229,000 001 63,445 5,8 001 63,447 75 008 69,564 75 15 67,786 462 15,501 141, 237,892 658, 60,997 122,0 31,454 9,91 16,900 195,769 57,911 2,812,900 17,279 132,553 oadway reantile... People's.... North American. Metropolitan... 204,007 758,628 Atlautic Importers & Trader Park. Mech B. Association Grocers'... Sorth River. 270,032 1,000,000 18,278,165
10,033 305,107 1,73,400
6,166 30,150 1,75,150,002
11,924 11,751 1,155,010
6,023 20,500 1,655,922
21,951 2,956,136 1,144,150
43,664 1,671,654 11,600,034
44,474 947,01 6,003,71,126
13,149 792,921 2,422,674
18,149 792,921 2,422,674
18,149 792,921 2,422,674
18,149 792,931 2,422,674
18,149 792,931 2,422,674
18,149 792,931 2,422,674
18,149 792,931 2,421,610
18,149 792,931 2,422,674
18,149 792,931 2,421,610
18,149 792,931 2,421,611 9,438 9,700 6,963 1,843 6,268
 Croton.
 549,634

 National Currency
 298,444

 Bowery National.
 730,555

20,500,038 4 Exchange is higher and quoted at 109 2 1094 for 60 days', sterling : London, prime bankers', sight, 109;@ 1004: Paris, bankers', long, 5.171-25.161; Paris,

bankers', short, 5.15@5.131; 'Antwerp, 5.20@5.171; Swiss, 5.20@5.174; Hamburg, bankers, 361; Amsterdam, bankers, 412-3411; Frankfort, bankers, 41; Bremen, bankers, 79; Berlin, bankers, 724 @ 724. In Freights the engagements to Liverpool are 175 | will get good prices; but to shove off a lot of come !

tuns Cedar at 16s.: 25 hhds. Tallow at 12s.6d., 500 bbls. Pork at 1s.6d.; 110 boxes Bacon at 15s.; and per steamer, 30 bbds. Tallow at 30s., 150 bbls. Pork at

2s.6d., and 100 bales Cotton at ld. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts for Customs, \$322,000; for Gold Notes, \$523,000; total Receipts, \$2,725,717 22: total Payments, \$5,551,160 57.

Balance, \$102,355,347 39. The Vice-President of the Union Pacific Road makes the following declaration in regard to the

progress of this work :

Progress of this work:

New-York, March, 1867.

Work has not been suspended on the Union Pacific Railroad west of Omaha. Extreme coid weather and snow prevents laying track, but we were never doing more in accumulating material and getting it to the end of the track. We have now on hand the iron and ties for 150 miles, and I will pledge myself to complete two miles a day for the first 160 working days after the frost is out of the ground. Any investigation will only result to our credit, for we have built more road in a given time than was ever done before, and propose accomplishing more this year. We are not asking any legislation.

Thomas C. Durant,

Thomas C. Durant,
Vice President Union Pacific Railroad.
We beg to call attention to the advertisement of

Messrs. Hay & Bolles, bankers and brokers, No. 78 Broadway and No. 7 New-st. This firm is represented in the Stock Exchange and Gold Board, and buys and sells on commission gold and all classes of securities. It is a good safe house, and we commend it to business men,

THE MARKETS.
[Carefully reported for This TRIBONAL, April 8, 1869.
ASHES—The market is quiet for Pols at \$8 500088 624;

ASHES—The market is quiet for Pots at \$8 502488 624;
Pearls are nominal.

BUILDING MATERIALS show no particular variation in the price since our last; the business has been to a fair extent; we quote Bricks at \$117512 for Common Hard, \$172818 for Croton, and \$75 for Philadelphia Front; Coment at \$1.75 for Rosendale; Laths at \$3 25 for Eastern; Line at \$1.85 for Common, and \$2 25 for Eastern; Line at \$1.85 for Common, and \$2 25 for Lamp.

COTTON—The market opened steady, but this afternoon's Cable advices have unsettled velues, and at the close, quotations are nominal, at about 27\$228c for Middling Uplands, though forced sales have been made at lower figures. The transactions embrace 1,020 bales.

COFFEE—Rio continues fairly active and steady; sales in New-Orleans of 5.000 bags, ex-Dixon; in Balifmore, 1,300 ex-Wavelet, and 2.800 to arrive at latter port, per Cole, on private terms. Other grades of Coffee are quiet. The Humboldt arrived to-day, with 12,000 mats Jara, all of which has already been disposed of.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for Western and State Flour is more active, and very firm—in part speculative—though chiefly for the trade. At the close the tendency is still upward. The sales are 13,400 bbls, at \$10 200811 25 for Superfine State; \$11 250,813 25 for Extra State; \$11 250,812 25 for the low grades of Western Extra; \$13 00,8814 35 for good to choice Spring Wheat Extras; \$13 00,8814 35 for Shipping Ohio; \$13 353815 10 for Trade do., and \$14 70-3 \$18 50 for St. Louis Extras. California Flour is less freely offered, and is better; sales of 1,170 bbls, at \$15 200,216.

STOCK OF GRAIN in New-York Warehouses April 8, 1867

STOCK OF GRAIN in New-York Warchouses April 8, 1867; Wheat, 1,813,349 bush.; Corn, 1,479,121 bush.; Oats, 1,557,789 bush.; Rye, 372,467 bush.; Barley, 615,500 bush.; Matt, 25, 621 bush.; Peas, 25,520 bush.

HAY—The supply is increasing, and with only a moderate demand prices are heavy at \$1 50 for Shipping and \$1 75-81 90 for retail lots.

HIDES—The advance in gold caused buyers to reduce their bids for Foreign Hides on a gold basis, and as holders were unwilling to give way, nothing of moment was done to-day.

their bids for Foreign Hides on a gold basis, and as holders were unwilling to give way, nothing of moment was done to-day.

HOPS continue firm under a good demand, the inquiry being confined chiefly to the home trade; we quote at from 20, 45 \$\pi\$ 10c. As to growth and quality.

HEMP—Manila is firm, and in fair demand at 120., gold; other kinds are dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—A very fair demand still prevails, and prices are well supported; sales of 130 bhds. Porte Rice, at 65 \$\pi\$ 75c.; 70 bhds. Mansanilla, at 62c.; 662 bhds. 96 tcs. 6 bbls. Cuba Muscovado (Cardenas), at 506c., and from second-hands 200 bhds. Muscovado, at 62 c.

OHS—American Linsced is firm and in fair request at 41 25c \$\pi\$ 10c for No. 2, No. 1, and Fair to Prime.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork opened easier and dull, but under an active demand prices subsequently improved, and closed firm. For future delivery, sales of 600 bbls. Mess at \$\pi\$ 12; seller, May, sold early fit the day. The sales and re-sales, cash and regular, are 9,500 bbls. \$\pi\$ 25 for mew Mess, \$19 for extra Prime, and \$\pi\$ 17 5 \$\pi\$ 22 for Western Prime Mess. Beef is steady, with an moderate demand; sales of 150 bbls. at \$12 50 \$\pi\$ 10 bbls. at \$10 \$\pi\$ 10 \$\pi

Retries is dull and heavy, but prices are without essea Goshen and Orange Co. pails, P 5....

State firkins, good to prime
State firkins, medium to prime
State firkins, common and fair
State Welsh tubs, fair to prime
Western Reserve, good to choice
Western Reserve, common to good Western Reserve, common to good. 10 214
Northern Pennsylvatifs. 20 226
CHEESE—A fair demand still prevails, both for expert and home use; prices are firm. We quote:
State Factory, Good to Choice, P 5. 18 218
State Factory, Fair to Good. 15 218
State Factory, Common to Prime 11 215
English Dairy, Conn. 15 211
English Dairy, Ohio. 15 217
Vermont Dairy, Fair to Good. 11 215
Ohio, Prime. 12 215 Vermont Darry, Fall
Ohio, Prime. 12 @15
Pineapple. 20 @25
AFTERNOON PROVISION MARKET, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ O'CLOCK.—(\sigma\)
Siderable excitement has prevailed in the market for the provision of control of the control of t

rm; sales of 2,500 bbls. Mess at \$25 affects of close und \$25 31; seller 30 days.

PETROLEUM is dull; we quote Crude at 11 7 11; cull, and 16 a 16; c. in bbls. Refined in bond at 24c. for 244c. for do. to W., 25; c. for P. do., do., 27c. for S. and 28 a 28; c. for P. W.

RICE—No important sales are reported. Prices hanged.

SUGARS—Raw Sugars are less active, but without weakness on the part of holders, and fair to good refi is still quoted at 10%10%c; sales of 461 hhds. at 10% for Cubs, 11 x12%c for Porto Rico, and 746 boxes Ha at 10%10% Refined are firm.

SEEDS—The market is firm for Clover Seed at 17 31% Timothy Seed is salable at \$7.56%\$4 \$9 bush. Rough F's seed is quiet at \$2.90%\$3. Calcutta Linseed is in mode request and steady at \$2.50 %\$1.60, gold, in Boston here. TALLOW-The market is fairly active and steady;

of 105,000 ib at 114c.
WHISKY—The market is firm but quiet; sales bbls. Western at 31c. cash NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

RECEIPTS.
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MONDAY, April 9, 1807
Beeves. Corn. Veals. Sheep and Lambs. Swine. Tots
4,704 79 1,604 10,937 16,188 33,49
These were sold at the following market-places:

These were sold at the following market-places:

Sheep and
Berrea Cows. Veals. Lambs. Swine.

At National DroveYards. 2,820 19 653 10

At Hud. City DroveYards. 1,474 3,996

At Now-Jersey Stock
Yards. 396 2,463 8,168

At Browning S. 37 15 96 2,313

At O'Brich's. 12 5 5 905

At Chamberlain's. 38 40 250 350

At Fortieth-at. HogYards. 7,990 1,9

Sent from the cars direct to Butchers. 65 600 500

Average weekly receipts last year. 5,748 94 1,194 19,830 12,815 25.

Receipts last week. 3,926 93 1,216 17,023 14,669 26,97

FRICES OF BEEF THIS WEEK.

The following are the quotations per pound upon the estimated net weight of meat—seller sinking offal. That is a bullock whose quarters will weigh 3 cwt., at 19 cents pound, amounts to \$80:

Cents per pExtra Beef. Cows. Value Shink Swine. Shink Parket. 18 get.

Extra Beef.
The next best on sale to-day.
That generally rated first quality.
Medium, or good, fair quality.
That of ordinary thin Steers, Oxen and Cows.
Inferior or lowest grade of Cattle.
The general average of the market to-day estimated at The general average of the mared at ... the mared at ... the mared at ... the mared at ... the most of the sales are from ... the most of the sales are from ... the most of the sales are from ... the mared the sales are from ... The Bullocks sold at One-fundredth-st., a ... the sale sale at One-fundredth-st., a ... the sale city, and Communipaw are reported from the follow

City, and Communipaw are reports
States:

New York

119 | Illinois

New York

16 | Missouri

Ohio

30 | Massachusetts

4 |
They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 14 |
They came by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 28: Now Hudson River Railroad, 24: Harlein Railroad, 28: Now Haven Railroad, 36; Canden and Amboy Railroad, 4 |
New Jersey Central Railroad, 12; by Hudson Rine
boats, 103; on foot, 13. About 1,730 were in the yard a
Monday.

Monday. REMARKS ABOUT BEEF CATTLE.

The total number this week, 4,704 head, compares with 3,026 head last week, and with 5,748 head, average power last year, and with 3,042 for the corresponding week inst year, and with 3,042 for the corresponding week in the second year ago.

The number sold yesterday and to-day at the One-habit, redth-st. market. 1,730 head, compares with 1,012 betalast week, and with 3,314 head, the average per week is year, and with 2,773 head at market one year second MLCH COWS—If there was chance to add still meduliness to a stagmant market, we should say fresh out are not selling as well as last week. It is altogether forced business to dispose of cows here inners is designed has a few chance customers who want fine cows; then